THE JUBILEE.

A Grand Day at the Boston Mammoth Glorification.

PRESIDENT GRANT PRESENT.

The Chief Magistrate, Members of the Cabinet and a Distinguished Company at the Performance.

AN IMMENSE OVATION.

Seventy Thousand Persons Receive Them with Enthusiasm.

THE PROGRAMME.

The British and Prussian Grenadiers and the Garde Republicaine Bands Acquire New Laurels.

BOSTON June 25, 1872. The ninth day of the great Boston advertising umbng has come to a close at last; and although ecause of extraneous attractions, it has been more ccessful than either of its predecessors, it has developed no reason for changing previous opinions with regard to the ultimate results. More plainly han ever it has been demonstrated that the days of the so-called Jubilee are drawing to a pleted pockets, will soon retire into the obscurity from which they should never have emerged. were taken into consideration as representing the financial success; but when it is known that at least moters of the enterprise. In a round sum perhaps

close, and its discomfited managers, with de-If the number of the audience of this afternoon cash receipts, the day would have shown a gratifying one-quarter of the whole crowd were deadheads, and that the large proportion of those who did pay bought only single admission tickets at one dollar apiece, the prospect is not so bright for the prothe receipts of the day may have reached \$30,000, which is a bare drop in the bucket when used to make good the losses of the past fortnight. The arrival and presence of President Grant, with Secretaries Fish and Robeson, Generals Babcock, Porter and Dent, were used as a big advertising well in the way of securing a big crowd of lookerson; but the excitement created by this event is evanescent in its nature and will die out as suddenly s it arose. Miserably, financially and in every other way, the motley gathering with e pretentious title of "The World's Peace Jubileo of 1872" is a dead failure, and the earlier that people become aware of this fact the better for their pockets and peace of mind. There was a tremendous crowd at the powwow this afternoon who found lodgment within the immense structure in one place or another until the sides of the build ing seemed almost to spread outwards because of the pressure which was brought against them. THE GREAT CRUSH INSIDE.

Not only was every seat in the house possessed of an occupant, but the aisles were crowded with spectators, and locomotion in the lobbies and corridors was a matter of very great difficulty. Every point of vantage was taken possession of by the purious assemblage. The pavement of the building even was seized upon, and perched a hundred feet in the air there were many people who enjoyed to their hearts content the privilege of looking down upon the largest crowd which has ever been assembled within four walls on this Continent. Men hung by their eyelids almost, and women were crushed out The re were no serious accidents resulting from the The re were no serious accidents resulting from the crowd, and no instances of pocket picking or other crime have thus far been reported. One reason for this immense crowd was the arrangement made by the Executive Committee and the managers of railroad and steamboat lines throughout New England for bringing passengers to Boston at half fare and admitting them to the feetivel type, courson tickets. This was managers of the service them.

the arrangement made by the Executive Committee and the managers of railroad and steamboat times throughout New England for bringing passengers to Boston at half fare and admitting them to the festival upon coupon tickets. This was manifest in the arrival of excursion parties from Bangor, Portland, Providence, Worcester, New Hampshire, Vermont and all parts of Massachusetts, filling the Coliseum with a rapidity and to an extent unprecedented in the history of the Jubilee.

PRESIDENT GRANT AT THE COLISEUM.

The Presidential party arrived from New York via the Fall River route at an early hour this morning, and without parade the members thereof were friven to the Revere House. The time intervening between breakiast and the hour of going to the Coliseum was spent within doors. At two o'clock or thereabouts the party, under the escort of a red-coated company of mounted militia, proceeded to the Coliseum, where they had a grand reception. The President alighted at the main entrance of the Coliseum, to the great disappointment of the multitude which was sembled at the western portal. He entered the building in company with Mayor Gaston, and was conducted by United States Marshal Usher to the reception room, followed by Secretaries Fish, Boutwell and Robeson, Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator Sargent, of Calilornia; Collector Russell, Dr. George B. Loring and Aldermen Jeneks and Pierce. The ladies of the Presidential party were shown directly to the seats reserved for them in the centre of the parquet. As General Grant proceeded down the centre alsie the immense audience rose em masse and cheer upon cheer greeted the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The orchestra struck up "Hall. To THE CHIEF."

and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed among the perpendict within the walls of the Coliseum The vast audience that had gathered to meet General Grant filled every available space. Viewed from the parquet there did not seem to be a vacant seat in the vast auditorium, white the aisless were crowded with people. The dresses of the Indies l

man who has caused all this emotion and excitement about Hoston Mais revenous a sesembled in the hall were in a state of assembled in the hall were in a state of assembled in the hall were in a state of assembled in the hall were in a state of assembled in the hall were in a state of assembled in the hall were in a state of assembled in the hall were in a state of assembled in the direction of the mands of the watches indicated the sproad of the third hour heads Were anxiously turned in the direction of the grand entrance, and every now and then false alarms were given which brought the andience to their feet. The ladies especially were irrepressible, and the rustle of silks and fluttering of tans as they rose up only to be disappointed, was something to make an impression. After several disappointments a projonged cheer was head faintly and then coming nearer, the musicians being already mustered on the platform, and, as a loud huzza rent the air, Gimore gave the signal to the band.

As the President short entrement the mail building. It would be impossible to do justice to the scene of enthusiasm which ensued. Every one was on his or her feet, then on the seats, and some adventurous people were mounted on the rails. Innumerable tiny hands waved irreproachable snowy white pocket handkerchiers, and manifer arms flourished beavers, while the quiet intile gentleman who rules the great republic walked to his seat and smilingly acknowledged the homage tendered him. Still it was evidently too much for him, and if he could have spoken his mind he would undoubtedly have repeated his famous phrase, "Let us have peace." As soon as the strains of the bands had died away and the ladies could be bersunded to resume their seats the bouquet of artists and chorus sung "SET THE CONUCERING HERO COMES!" from Handel's "Judas Maccabeus." The real business of the concert began with Mme. Ruderedorff's cong, "Homage to Columbia," in which she was

accompanied by the band of the British Grenadiers. Of course no one thought of criticizing the piece, which was too trying for the lady's voice, which appears to be suffering considerably from the strain put upon it. To-day it was absolutely painful to note the extraordinary efforts which the lady made to support her old reputation. There was brilliancy and artistic knowledge displayed; but nothing can restore the roundness and ruiness to the notes which time has stolen forever. The lady was the recipient of a warm encore. Reminiscences of Bellini, selected from "I Puritani," "Norma," "La Sonnambula," "Beatrice di Tenda," were next given by The KNGLISH GRENADLERS.

As they appeared on the platform in all the glory of crimson and gold the audience extended to them a warm welcome, which the huge bearskins duly acknowledged. The Englishmen were on their mette, and the manner in which they performed the selections fully justified the high opinion in which they are held, and earned for them a well deserved encore. Madame Peschka-Leurner followed with the aria, "Ce que Cause Mon Tourment," with fute obligato, creating unbounded enthusiasm. The air itself was was remarkably simple, with the variations introduced, gave nil opportunity for the display of the wonderful sweetness and flexibility of the lady's voice. The notes are round and sweet, and dow so easily that there appears to be no effort. The precision and clearness of the notes were put to a severe test by the flute obligato accompaniment, but the trimph of the lady was complete. At the conclusion of the aria Madame Leutner was rapturously appianded, the audience insisting on her repeating the song. The first part concluded with the periormance of the concert waitz, "Kunstier Leben," by strauss, and the enraptured audience were sent waitzing in imagination round the room. "Hose Drekamy Confositions on Firaatss' have a wonderiul charm, which is rather increased by the knowledge that the spirit that created them is translating them for us. The effect of Strauss

the indiction of the 20,000 voices the white and blue plumes of

THE GARDE REPUBLICAINES
were seen advancing. The audience at once gave vent to their delight in an extraordinary explosion of welcome, before which the reception accorded to the other bands paled and lost their significance. The French have won their way to the popular heart by the beauty and delicacy of their execution, and the excellent taste displayed in their selections. As soon as quiet was restored the band performed the overture to "Zampa," and at its conclusion ensued a scene of enthusiasm which beggars description. Musicians jumped up, frantically waving fiddles, and the audience rose almost en masse, clapping and cheering, while the ladies waved innumerable pocket hand-kerchieß. Again and again this scene was renewed, until it appeared that the band would not be allowed to go away. In acknowledgment of their ovation the band played "John Brown" in a manner never before heard by an American audience. Then the

Then the ENTHUSIASM ROSE TO BOILING HEAT and a general demand was made for "La Marselilaise." This produced another burst of enthusiasm, and the Frenchmen only escaped after playing "Yankee Doodle." There was a general disposition to retain them; but of course this was impossible, and the audience resigned themselves with regret. Great as was the compliment paid to Mons. Faulus and his band, it was well deserved, for nothing could well exceed the charm of their playing.

for nothing could well exceed the charm of their playing.

GLMORE INTRODUCED THE "ANVIL CHORUS" by special request. He looked the personification of delight, and is without question the happiest and proudest man in Boston to-night, and there is just a chance that the new arrangements may ar-rest the downward course of the Jubilee. The ar-

rest the downward course of the Jubilee. The arrangements for the Ball. To-Morrow Night indicate that it is to be a very exclusive and high-toned affair—too much so to attract a very full attendance or please the people whose dollars must be depended upon to hasure the financial success of these great undertakings. Notice has been given that no lady will be admitted with her head covered, a regulation which must have been made in the interest of the hairdressers, whose business has not, so far, been improved by the Jubilee. It debars many from attending who would be giad to look on rather than participate in the dancing or promenades, and is not calculated to increase the demand for tickets.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE FUND.

BOSTON, June 25, 1872. During the forenoon President Grant attended the meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Fund, in the private parlor in the Revere House. The following members of the Board were present:-Robert C. Winthrop, Chairman; Hamilton Fish, Vice Robert C. Winthrop, Chairman; Hamilton Fish, Vice Chairman; President Grant, J. H. Clifford, of Masachusetts; William Aiken, of South Carolina; William A. Graham, or North Carolina; C. MacAlister, of Philadelphia; Samuel Wetmore, of New York; Geo. N. Eton, of Maryiand; Samuel Watson, of Tennessee; A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, and General Richard Taylor, of Louisiana. The absentees were the Right Rev. C. P. Mclivaine, one of the vice chairmen, who is in Europe; William M. Evarts, of the Geneva Arbitration; George W. Riggs, of Washington, who is too ill to be here, and George Peabody Russell, of this State, but now abroad. The attention of the meeting was principally occupied by routine formalities.

Adjourned until ten A. M. to-morrow.

INDICTMENT AND ARREST OF WIEGEL. The Principal Witness in the Late Tilden-Butler Suit, and Author of the Spoons, Coat of Mail and Other Malignant Stories Concerning General Butler. Immediately after the withdrawal of the Tilden (Hunnewell) steamer Nassau suit in the United States Circuit Court against General B. F. Butler, Inited States District Attorney Davis obtained an indictment of Mr. W. H. Wiegel by the Grand Jury for perjury. The readers of the HERALD will remember that Wiegel-who was for a short time a staff officer of General Butler's-was the principal witness upon whom the plaintins in the above suit whites above suit.

Telled, and that during his testimony positively swore to transactions as having taken place in General Butler's office and in his (Wiegel's) presence at a time when it was clearly proved that Wiegel was in close confinement for having assaulted a flag of truce officer, from which he was released only by the acceptance of his resignation. Wiegel also swore that he had quarrelled with General Butler (or General Butler with him) in relation to the testimony he should give in the above suit. When the fact was shown by the production of a correspondence—of which such letters of Wiegel's as were fit for publication appeared in the Herald—that Wiegel had been living upon General Butler's charity, and having taken offence at the General's refusal to press a claim of his (Wiegel's) before the Board of Managers of the United States National Military Asylum, he wrote General Butler threatening letters, unfit to be read in open court, and furnished a certain class of newspapers with the scurrilous attacks, of which the spoon, coat of mail and steamer Nassau stories are a sample. Wiegel was arrested yesterday in Baltimore, and placed under \$5,000 bonds, to appeable or the United States Circuit Court in secity, upon the 28th inst., for trial. relied, and that during his testimony positively

STORM ON THE PP. NSYLVANIA BORDER. ELMIRA, N. Y., June 25, 1872.

The rains of the last two days have produced eavy flood in the Tioga River in Tioga county, Pa. Dunham's boom has broken away, and 3,000,000 feet of logs have been swept off. These logs were leet ol logs have been swept off. These logs were all the property of Fox, Weston & Bronson, of Painted Post, N. Y. The Lawrenceville and Wellsboro Railroad is washed away in several places and all travel stopped. The Blossburg road at Mitchell's under the water. The whole country is inundated in the vicinity of Mitchell's, the water being over fence tops, washing out grain fields and compelling the people to move out of their houses in boats.

SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION CAUSED BY LIGHT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 25, 1872. The large wholesale dry goods establishment of Goll & Frank, on East Walter street, was struck by lightning during a storm at midnight. The shock was of such violence that a sash of a front window was in:led across the street. The building took fire and was aimost totally destroyed. The loss on the stock and building is estimated at \$100,000; the insurance \$5,000. The goods on the second floor were saved. At the same time this building was struck several dwellings were also visited by electricity, but no scrious damage was done,

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. The Kelly Prize Debate-The Contestants

and the Subject Discussed—Prizes to be Awarded on Commencement Evening. In 1869 Mr. James Kelly, with a view to stimulate connection with improvement in debate, gave a fund the interest of which is yearly expended in showing the greatest proficiency in this department of literary labor. The two literary societies, therefore, select their best orators from the graduating class to contest for the prizes, question for debate being chosen by faculty and the awards made by judges chosen by the Board of Trustees. Last evening being set apart for the debate, there was quite a large attendance in the college chapel, where the exercises took place. The President, Mr. Alexander S. Webb, presided. On the platform were several of the college faculty and the judges, consisting of the college faculty and the judges, consisting of Messrs. Judge Larremore, of the Court of Messrs. Has seience done more for the welfare of mankind than literature "The affirmative of the question was taken by John B. McMaster, A. H. Stolber and Sheppard Banks, representatives of the Phrenocosmian Society, and the negative by Seligman J. Strauss, Samuel J. Beach and Henry Lowenthal, the champions of the Cilonion Society. The youthrul orators acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, their respective arguments being, in the main, sound and logical and their style of delivery easy and animated. A representative of each society was heard alternately, each student being allowed seven minutes, with two opportunities of speaking. Warm applause greeted each student followed him to his seat. The prizes will be awarded at the commencement, which will take place to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music. being set apart for the debate, there was quite a

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Senator Frelinghuysen's Address-Equality in All Its Aspects—Darwin Handled Roughly—Peculation and Corruption in High Places—How Slavery Tottered. Yesterday was a great day for old Princeton. President Grant was not there, to be sure, nor the Governor General of Canada, "a member of the family of the gifted Sheridan," but apologies were offered in their behalf by the President, Dr. McCosh. Although the rain poured down with hardly any intermission there was a pretty good attendance. On the platform were seated Governor Parker, ex-Governor Olden, Rev. Dr. Campbell, President of Rutgers College; Dr. McLean, late President of Princeton College; the Trustees and the Faculty of the College.

The orator of the day, Senator Frelinghuysen, was introduced by the President, who bestowed on him a flattering eulogy. Mr. Frelinghuysen modestly stepped forward, and when the cheering that reeted him had subsided he drew himself up to his full length and expressed his gratefulness to the Clio Society for their invitation. The responsibility rested on them. They had chosen to depart from those who could interest them in ancient and classic literature, had turned aside from the Muses, and had chosen an humble member of the Forum to address them. It seemed to him that they must have had some passing tiff with literature, and were determined to coquette with the grosser spirit of their own time. The lives of the illustrious dead were passed by, and they determined to hear of the present. That might be well, because they would after that oration return to the fields of poesy and science and again cultivate the beautiful in history and song.

The subject of his address would be, he said, our

national equality and the benefits resulting from it. Equality, when properly understood, is the essence of good government, and those who did not see that it was the stable part of our institutions did violence to that truth which observation teaches. He nad no sympatny with that teaching which declared that men had sprung from the orang declared that men had sprung from the orangoutang. Brutes were perfect in their instinct, but
had no capacity for development; but man was
immortal, and could rise higher and higher and
at last reach immortality. History shows how
men may rise higher and higher in refinement and
Christianity. The beautiful angel of the Eternal
seizes man with outstretched arms and
whispers to him still to soar. Let
those who contended for bestial origin
speak for themselves; we will be too poute
to question their genealogy. (Loud cheers.) As for
them, they believed that man was created in the
image of God, and that he was made to be immortal.

nortal.

By the inherent resemblance among all they were aught the brotherhood of man, and the similarity of nature constituted the chord that vibrated from eart to heart. Even the distinctions that exist mong men constitute the basis of political quality. Beginning with infancy, all suffered unger, pain; experienced pleasure; were alive to he beautiful, and when the height of grandeur had

heart to heart. Even the distinctions that exist among men constitute the basis of political equality. Beginning with infancy, all suffered hunger, pain; experienced pleasure; were alive to the beautiful, and when the helpit of grandeur had been reached by many they passed away to make room for others. The parity of nature enabled the Creator to establish the perfect moral rule for all the world and the generations of men, and which was verified in the declaration of the Apostic on Mars Hil, in Athens—"God has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth." He who did his duty, which was but a cold command, did well; but he who adopted the universal brotherhood of man—the essential spirit of which is benevolence—was waking in a higher, purer and nobler life. It was this sentiment that inspired Howard to visit the prisons, that influenced wilberforce and Clarkson to give to England her second Magna Charta in the freedom of the slaves; and it was also that spirit that gave the missionaries power to carry their lives in their hands and go fort in the spirit of their Master to declare the great truths of the Gospel.

Benign authors vibrate through generations. We may take Burke, Gray, Godsmith, the Ettrick Shepherd, Washington Irving and Charles Dickens. Of the latter some had said that he was a sinner. If so he had taught the rich the wants of the poor, bound human loves and sympathies together, and showed how much of human nature there is in all. This was exemplified by a quotation from Dickens, where the child recalls the dying mother to partial consciousness ere her spirit drifted out into the dark and unknown seas that roll all around the world. The Great Author, not to be mentioned in the same spirit as others, so full of melody, the result of whose teachings of undid to the health of the proper of the world will rebe lagainst continued opperation in the world will rebe lagainst continued opperation in the world will rebe lagainst continued opperation in the world will rebe lagainst c

dark nours, when the natter and not the laurel was furmen.

The great conflict came, and the land was furrowed with graves, but having passed through
that ordeal the nation would be reunited and the
republic shing forth in exalted beauty and truth.
Individuals suffered, but the nation rose in
its power. Principle was put on its trial
and conguered, and there would be universal reedom and the equality of all men
before the law. The worm-cateu prejudices of
prerogatives have fallen and the principles of the
republic are spreading, and even the cradle of the
Ud World is being rocked in a new birth. The citizens of dusky hue, having become possessed of the
silver jewel of civilization, should possess also the
golden jewel of Christianity, and carry new light
and higher teaching to the land of the palms—
teachings gathered from that tree, the leaves of
which are for the healing of the nations.

Equality, as it exists under this government, is
not a levelling principle, but a freedom for all to
do the best they can for themselves. It teaches the
value and dignity of labor, and that the farmer's
boy, who works in the fields, is as valuable to the
community as those who for the last
four years have tofied with Greek and mathe-

matics. The institutions were free; they gave to every one opportunity to select vocation; gave to all opportunity to select the haven from which they would embark and thus reach the river of life

every one opportunity to select vocation; gave to all opportunity to select the haven from which they would embark and thus reach the river of life where they might repose evermore.

After the glorious set of emancipation and the conclusion of the war, then peculation followed, and corruption was eating out the vitals of the nation; but the piffered coin had to drop from the trembling fingers of guilt, and the people demanded purity. Opinion is made not by conventions, not by party hate and party strings; but it is the aggregated opinion of all that is the strength of this government, and the will of a free people is omnipotent.

ernment, and the win of a free people is omnipotent.

He advised them to choose occupations or professions, to work heartily and with a will, but to be sure before they commenced that they were in the right path, that they were fitted for what they might undertake. Intellect may impress, genius captivate, learning astonish, but goodness of character can alone recommend you to the Author of your being. It was character that they should cultivate, and thus not only benefit themselves and the age in which they lived, but thereby add still more to the honored name of Nassau.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The Exercises Marred by the Inclement Weather-Walt Whitman's Poem.

HANOVER, N. H., June 25, 1872. The rain somewhat marred the enjoyment of the class-day exercises of Dartmouth College to-day. and the part usually taking place at the fresh men gallows and old pine had to be carried out in the gymnasium. Grafulla's Seventh regiment band, of New York, was present. The anniversary exercises of the Chandler Scientific Department proved quite a success. The Thayer prizes for excellence in analytical geometry and integral calculus in the Junior Class were awarded— First prize, \$40, to Henry M. Paul, of Dedham,

Mr. Walt Whitman will to-morrow recite the following poem :-

Mass.; second, \$20, to Edward L. Gage, of Ascutney

As a Strong Bird on Pinions Free. COMMENCEMENT POEM, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. H. JUNE 26, 1872, RECITED BY WALT WHITMAN, OF INVITATION OF PUBLIC LITERARY SOCIETIES.

As a strong bird, on pinlons free,
Joyous, the amplest spaces heavenward cleaving,
Such be the thought I'd think to-day of thee
America;
Such be the recitative I'd bring to-day for thee.

The conceits of the poets of other lands I bring the Nor the compliments that have served their turn so

long,
Nor rhyme—nor the classics—nor perfume of foreign court or indoor library;
But an odor l'd bring to day as from forests of pine
in the north, in Maine—or breath of an Illinois
practio prairie,
With open airs of Virginia, or Georgia or Tennes
see—or from Texas uplands or Florida's

see—or from Texas uplands or Florida's glades; presentment of Yellowstone's scenes or Yo-semite; With semite;
And murmuring under, pervading all, I'd bring the rustling sea sound.
That endlessly sounds from the two great seas of the world.

And for thy subtler sense, subtler refrains, O

Union!

Preludes of intellect tallying these and thee—
mind-formulas fitted for thee—real and sane
and large as these and thee;

Thou, mounting higher, diving deeper than we
knew—thou transcendental Union!

By thee Fact to be justified—blended with Thought;
Thought of Man justified—blended with God;
Through thy Idea—lo! the immortal Reality!
Through thy Reality—lo! the immortal Idea!

Brain of the New World! what a task is thine!
To formulate the Modern * * * Out of the peerless grandeur of the modern.
Out of Thyself—comprising Science—to recast Poems, Churches, Art.
(Recast, may-be discard them, end them. May-be their work is done—who knows?)
By vision, hand, conception, on the background of the mighty past, the dead,
To limn, with absolute faith, the mighty living

And yet, thou living, present brain! heir of the dead, the Old World brain!

Thou that lay folded, like an unborn babe, within its folds so long!

Thou carefully prepared by it so long!—haply thou but unfoldest it—only maturest it;

It to eventuate in thee—the essence of the by-gone time contained in thee;

Its poems, churches arts, unwitting to themselves, destined with reference to thee.

destined with reference to thee, The fruit of all the Old, ripening to-day in thee.

The fruit of all the Old, ripening to-day in thee.

3.
Sail, sail thy best, Ship of Democracy!
Of value is thy freight—'tis not the present only,
The past is also stored in thee!
Thou holdest not the venture of thyself alone—not
of thy Western Continent alone;
Earth's resume entire floats on thy keel, O ship!—is
steadied by thy spars;
With thee Time voyages in trust—the antecedent
nations sink or swim with thee;
With all their ancient struggles, martyrs, heroes,
epics, wars, thou bear'st the other continents;
Theirs, theirs as much as thine, the destination
port triumphant;
Steer, steer with good strong hand and wary eye, O
heimsman! thou carryest great companions,
Venerable, priestly Asia sails this day with thee,
And royal, feudal Europe sails with thee.

Beautiful world of new, superber birth, that rises to my eyes, Like a limitless, golden cloud, filling the western

sky; Emblem of general Maternity, lifted above all; Sacred shape of the bearer of daughters and sons Out of thy teeming womb, thy giant babes in cease out of thy teeming womb, thy glant babes in ceaseless procession issning,
Acceding from such gestation,
continual strength and life;
World of the Real! world of the twain in one!
World of the Soul—born by the world of the real
alone—led to identity, body, by it alone;
Yet in beginning only—incalculable masses of composite, preclous materials,
By history's cycles forwarded—by every nation,
language, hither sent.

language, hither sent,
Ready, collected here—a freer, vast, electric World,
to be constructed here
(The true New World—the world of orbic Science,

Morals, Literatures to come),
Thou Wonder World, yet undefined, unform'd—
neither do I define thee;
How can I pierce the impenetrable blank of the

How can I pierce the impenetrate blank of the future?

I feel thy ominous greatness, evil as well as good:

I watch thee, advancing, absorbing the present, transcending the past.

I see thy light lighting and thy shadow shadowing, as if the entire globe;

But I do not undertake to define thee—hardly to comprehend thee;

I but thee name—thee prophesy—as now I merely thee ejaculate.

I merely thee ejaculate.

Thee in thy future;
Thee in thy only permanent life, career—thy own unloosened mind—thy soaring spirit;
Thee as another, equally needed sun, America—radiant, ablaze, swift-moving, fructifying all;
Thee, risen in thy potent cheerfulness and joy—thy endless, great hilarity
(Scattering for good the cloud that hung so long, that weighed so long, upon the mind of man, The doubt, suspicion, dread of gradual, certain decadence of man);
Thee in thy larger, saner breeds of female, male—thee in thy athletes, moral spiritual, south, north, west, east,
(To thy immortal breasts, Mother of All, thy every daughter, son, endear'd alike, forever equal);
Thee in thy own musicians, singers, artists, unborn yet, but certain;
Thee in thy own musicians, singers, artists, unborn yet, but certain;
Thee in thy own musicians, all-enclosing worship—thee in no single Bible, Saviour, merely.
Thy Saviours countless, latent within thyself—thy Bibles incessant, within thyself, equal to any, divine as any;
Thee in an education grown of thee—in teachers,

divine as any;
Thee in an education grown of thee—in teachers,
studies, students, born of thee;
Thee in thy democratic fetes, en masse—thy high
original festivals, operas, lecturers, preach-Thee in thy ullimata (the preparations only now completed—the edifice on sure foundations

completed—the edited
tied),
Thee in thy pinnacies, intellect, thought—thy topmost rational joys—thy love and God-like asmost rational joys—thy love and God-like as-piration.

In thy resplendent coming literati—thy full-lunged orators—thy sacerdotal bards—cosmic savans.

These these in thee (certain to come), to-day I pro-phesy.

Land tolerating all—accepting all—not for the good alone—all good for thee; Land in the realms of God to be a realm unto thy-Under the rule of God to be a rule unto thyself. (Lo! where arise three peerless stars, To be thy natal stars, my country—Ensemble—Evo-lution—Freedom, Set in the sky of Law.)

Land of unprecedented faith-God's faith! Thy soil, thy very subsoil, all upheav'd;
The general inner earth, so long, so sedulously
draped over, now and hence for what it is
boldly laid bare,
Open'd by thee to heaven's light, for benefit or bale.

Not for success alone;
Not to fair-sail unintermitted always;
The storm shall dash thy face—the murk of war,
and worse than war, shall cover thee all over
(Wert capable of war, its tugs and trials? Be capable of peace, its trials;
For the tug and mortal strain of nations come at
last in peace, not war);
In many a smiling mask death shall approach, beguiling thee—thou in disease shalt swelter;
The livid cancer apread its hideous claws, clinging

upon thy breasts, seeking to strike thee deep within;
Consumption of the worst—moral consumption—shall rouge thy face with hectic;
But thou shalt face thy fortunes, thy diseases, and surmount them all,
Whatever they are to-day, and whatever through time they may be,
They each and all shall lift, and pass away, and cease from thee; case from thee;
While thou, Time's spirals rounding—out of thyself, thyself still extricating, using,
Equable, natural, mystical Union thou (the mortal with immortal blent),
Shait soar toward the fulfilment of the future—the spirit of the body and the mind,
The Soul—its destinies.

The soul-its destines—the real real
(Purport of all these apparitions of the real);
In thee, America, the Soul, its destinies;
Thou globe of globes! thou wonder nebulous!
By many a three of heat and cold convulsed (by these thyself solidifying);
Thou mental, moral orb! thou New, indead new, Spiritual World!
The Present holds thee not—for such vast growth as thine—for such unparalleled flight as thine,
The Future only holds thee, and can hold thee.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY. The Exercises and Baccalaureate Sermon to the Class of '72. SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 25, 1872.

A little less than four years ago the project of establishing a university in Central New York was agitated. The proposition was favorably received by a certain religious denomination, and eminent men therein began to prosecute the matter vigorand on the 31st of last August the corner stone o the Hall of Languages of Syracuse University was laid, and this added impulse for educational renown was given an existence. The endowment at the time of laying the corner stone was \$500,000; since then \$165,000 more has been secured, making the total worth of the institution \$665,000. . A million of dollars is the least limit at which the authorities propose to rest, and if the same rate of increase results from the efforts of the next two years that has prevailed since the establishment of the university that milion will be obtained before 1876. The university has been in very successful operation during the past year, holding its exercises in a chartered block in the city. Hardly six months' notice was given of the intention of opening last fall, and yet a freshman class to the number of thirty-two entered, and the university graduates upon its first commencement a class of seventeen—not a poor beginning by any means. The students have organized an association, and have recently issued the first number of the University Herald.

Secret societies—Upsilon Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon, and a sophomore society called Theta Nu Epsilon—have flourishing chapters here. The students are apparently wide awake, have excellent facilities for, and will go into, boating as soon as preliminaries can be arranged. least limit at which the authorities propose to rest,

dents are apparently wide awake, have excellent facilities for, and will go into, boating as soon as preliminaries can be arranged.

The faculty are all superior men and are highly esteemed by the students. The salary of these officers is \$3,000 per year, much more than a majority of our institutions of learning pay their professors. The chancellorship of the university is to be filled this week, and it is quite probable that Erastus O. Haven, D. D., Li.D., ex-President of Michigan University, will be elected to that office.

To-day the baccalaureate sermon to the class of 1872 was delivered in the First Presbyterian church by the Vice President, Daniel Steele, D. D. That large edifice was crowded with the clite of the city, all anxious to witness the first commencement exercises of the city's pet, Syracuse University.

The speaker was assisted by Professors Codington, Bennett and Brown, and by the Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., recently elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The text selected for the occasion was Romans xili., 14—"But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the fiesh to fulfil the fusts thereof." The them was the choice of a Christian life, and it was ably handled, was sound and very impressive. The address to the class also was full of good thoughts, and was delivered with great earnestness.

The programme for this evening calls for an address before the Society of Religious Inquiry, by the Rev. William Lloyd, of Rochester, N. Y., one of the most eloquent speakers of Western New York. The commencement exercises will occur on Thursday, in the Weiting Opera House.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 25, 1872. fered somewhat with Vassar College commence ment exercises. The trustees of the College this morning elected Mr. Ira Harris, of Albany, Chair morning elected Mr. Ira Harris, of Albany, Chairman, in place of Mr. William Kelly, deceased; Rev. Edward Bright, Jr., D. D., of New York, was chosen trustee in place of Mr. Kelly, and Judge George G. Reynolds, of Brooklyn, was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Morse. The opening address of the class-day exercises was made by Miss Alice D. Seeloe, of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Mary J. Rawson, of Kingsville, Ohio, read the College history; and Miss Wilhelmina H. Elliott, of Kalamuzoo, read a poem; and Miss Anna B. Folger, of San Francisco, read a humorous paper on prophecy. The class-tree exercises were, in consequence of the rain, held indoors. The Senior charge was made by Miss Mary A. Loomis, of Blinghamton, and the Junior reply by Miss Ella Weed. The address before the Philolethean Society to-night was made by Miss Morris, of Elmira.

UNION COLLEGE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 25, 1872. The Alumni Association of Union College had a large and enthusiastic meetics this morning. Mr. Henry R. Pierson presided. Mr. Thomas Allen, of St. Louis, and other prominent graduates, were present. Silas B. Brownell, of New York, and Charles E. Smith, of Albany, were unan-mously elected members of the Board of Trustees, Great interest is manifested in the inauguration of Rev. Dr. Potter as President and in the commence-

HAMILTON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

UTICA, N. Y., June 25, 1872. The commencement exercises of Hamilton College began on Sunday and will continue until Thursday. On Monday afternoon and evening oc curred, respectively, the prize debate and prize declamation exhibitions. The former prize declamation exhibitions. The former was the best that the college has ever known. Un Tuesday afternoon the Perry H. Smith Library Hall, just completed at a cost of \$55,000, was inaugurated. Addresses were made by Mr. O. S. Williams and Dr. Goertner, of Clinton; Dr. Ells, of Cincinnati; Dr. Dwight, of New York, and others. Dodworth's Band gave a concert in the evening, under the auspices of the graduating class. To-day occurs the meeting of the Alumni, with an address in the evening by Charles Dudley Warren.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 25, 1872. The commencement exercises of the University of Virginia are now progressing and will continu for several days.

The Washington Society had their final celebra

tion last night. Orator, C. A. Jenkins, of Yazoo City, Miss.; Medalist, Henry A. McCullum, of Louisiana.

The Jefferson Society had their final celebration to-night. Orator, Leander W. Selden, of Trenton, Tenn.; Medalist, Henry T. Kerr, of Louisa county, Virginia.

Tenn.; Medalist, Henry T. Kerr, of Louisa county, Virginia.

The celebration passed off quietly and successfully, but the rainy weather interfered somewhat with the attendance, which was not quite as large as last year.

The following named students of this year's class have been elected professors in the annexed institutions of learning:—James D. Coleman, of Carólina county, Virginia, Professor of Greek in the Miami University of Ohlo, in piace of A. D. Coleman, who was accidentally killed; Addison Hoge, of Richmond, Va., son of the late Rev. Dr. Hoge, Professor of Greek in Hampden Sidney Collegs, Virginia. Thomas W. Jordan, of Newberns, Va., Professor of Greek in the Wesleyan University, Bourbon county, Ky.; Ffank P. Dunnington, Baltimore, Md., assistant Professor of Chemistry in the University Virginia, By appointmentment at the death of Professor Mauphin Wm. M. Sparten, of Prince Edward County, Va., Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the University. Gaetian Lanza, of the University of Virginia, a student the last session, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the School of Technology in Boston, Mass.

Senator Thurmun arrived here this evening.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Arrival and Swearing in of Lord Dufferin. QUEBEC, June 25, 1872. Lord Dufferin, the new Governor General of Canada, Lady Dufferin and suite arrived to-day and were received by Sir Hastings Doyle, Sir John A. Macdonald and others. The new Governor Gen-eral was sworn in at three o'clock this afternoon.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

At six o'clock last night Officer Broderick, of the Seventh precinct, was attacked at the corner of Pelham and Cherry streets, by a crowd of young men congregated on the corner. They took the officers' club from him struck him several blows with it, and ended their amusement by throwing bricks at him, one of which hit him in the back, injuring him severely. Officer McMunn coming to Broderick's assistance they succeeded in arresting two of the crowd, named Thomas Racley and George Broderick. The prisoners resisted the officers, but succumbed after receiving a severe clubbing. They will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Gleanings Abroad.

Signor Mario is expected soon in London.
The season at St. James' Theatre, London, will

lose at the end of July. "Daddy O'Dowd" is to be Mr. Boucleault's next production at the Gaity, London. Mons Alexandre Guilmant, organist of the Trinity

Church, Paris, has arrived in London.
It is said that the negotiations between Mr. Chatterton and the proprietors of Sadler's Wells have

Rubinstein leaves shortly for America, to receive £4,000 to play at a given number of concerts. The same sum was offered to Thalberg, at the exhibition of 1862, to play on the pianofortes of a London

same sum was onered to manberg, at the exhibition of 1862, to play on the planofortes of a London maker.

M. de Villemessant, editor of Le Figaro, condemned to prison for libelling General Trochu, has made himself as comfortable as circumstances will permit. On a certificate of ill health he has been transferred to Dr. Dubois' asyulm, called a Maison de Santé, in this comfortable retreat the distinguished supporter to the throne, the altar and the ganning tables, celebrated the Corpus Christi fete by a Grand Mass organized by himself, and to which numerous friends were invited. Roger, the famous tenor of the opera, sang the "O Salutaris," supported by a troop of pupils from the Conservatoire, and Midme, Czillag performed with great delat.

A London paper says:—Mme. Arabella Goddard's reappearance proved a medium for good music, as April showers induce the appearance of primoses. Dussek's sonata in E flat may be accepted as one of his very best, most congenial and melodious effusions for the planoforte. We have no space this week to analyze its three movements and their numerous episodes, but the sonata should be on the table of every player truly devoted to the art and a diligent student of the choicest texts. The ideas are variably interesting, and the symmetry of form displayed (as the score shows) by an exact and systematic disposition of parts at once reveals a master of design. Mme. Goddard, who introduced another of bussek's sonatas (in C minor) some weeks ago, graduated the numeres with the precision of a spectroscope; and her left hand playing both in the opening bravura passages of semi-quavers and in the tributary delace episodes, excited general admiration. Elsewhere, also, the delicacy, aplomb, and exquisite finish of the performance—wince unique one we have never heard—gave evidence not only of scholuship, but deep insight into the text of a by no means ordinary writer.

STRIKE OF THE FOCKPORT STONE CUTTERS.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 25, 1872. The stonecutters at work in the extensive lime stone quarries of B. & J. Carpenter, of this city, are on a strike. The cause of the strike is a differ-ence between the workmen and the Messrs. Car-penter about the prices to be paid for piecework.

AGITATION OF THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25, 1872. The fron and metal workers employed in the Erio Railway Company's works here met early this evening and formed an iron and metal workers' league on the plan of the New York and Jersey City leagues, being instructed in the work by members of the parent league from the former cities.

At eight o'clock this evening a large meeting of mechanics and others interested in the eighthour question was held in the Opera House, John Finley, President of the Trades Union Association, was in the chair, and an address was made by John Fehrenbach, President of the International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths of North America. He did not advise any immediate strike, and proposed that workingmen should first demand that eight hours be conceded by employers as a day's work, even at a reduction of wages. If the principle would not be admitted, then strike. If capitalists combined against labor, then retailation, in a legal manner, was in order, by refusing to deal with and to buy from those opposed to them, and combined opposition at the polis to all political parties resisting them.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS AND LIBERALS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25, 1872. There is every indication that the State Democratic Convention to be held here on Thursday next will be a very large one. Many delegates are already here and more are expected to-night. The already here and more are expected to-light. The delegates here are almost unanimous for the ratification of the Cincinnati nominations. It is believed that a State ticket will be nominated at this convention, but the nomination of an electoral ticket will be postponed until after the Baltimore Convention.

tion.

The Liberal Republican State Central Committee held a meeting here to-day for consultation. Many prominent liberals of the State were present. No business was done, but it is thought an effort will be made by them to have the nomination of a State ticket by the Democratic Convention postponed until after the National Democratic Convention.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, June 25, 1872.

The Republican Central Committee met to-day and called two State Conventions, one to nominate State officers and a State Central Committee, to be held in Topeka September 4, and the other to nominate Congressmen and Presidential electors, to be held in Lawrence the same date.

To-day the New Jersey State Democratic Conven tion to elect delegates to Baltimore meets in Trenton. While the anxiety as to its action has of course increased as the hour of assembling approached, the situation shows slight change from proached, the situation shows slight change from the review given in Monday's Herald. If anything the sentiment has gradually been liberalizing towards the work of Cincinnati, and it now appears most likely that New Jersey, if she does not declare for Greeley and Brown, will at least refrain from any contrary course. It is believed in well informed circles that an uninstructed delegation will be sent to Baltimore. Since the last report there is good reason to believe that not only all opposition to Greeley stopped on the part of ex-Governor Randolph, but that gentleman and his friends are "trimming" and veering round for old White Hat. The gentlemen now most prominently named for delegates at large are Governor Parker, Senator Stockton, John McGregor and Jacob Yanatta. Mr. Randolph is anxious to go, but his Fifth Avenue Hasco has not helped him to any enormous extent. rmous extent.

THE PENITENTIARY EXPLOSION.

The Investigation Into the Cause of the Disaster-The Onus Thrown Upon a Superior, Who is Simply to be Discharged.

COLUMBUS, Ohlo, June 25, 1872. Colonel Burr, Warden of the Ohio Penitentlary, and other officials of that institution to-day concluded their investigation into the cause of cluded their investigation into the cause of the recent terrible bolier explosion within the prison walls. The officers state that the explosion was caused from want of water in the boliers, and they immediately ordered that James; I. Wilson, who had supervision of the brush factory, and who was responsible more than any one else for the neglect, be prohibited in future from being in the employ of contractors at the Penitentiary. He will probably go unpunished, although the evidence proves him to have been so neglectful on previous occasions that it is miraculous that the explosion did not occur much sooner.

PHILADELPHIA CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATIO NOMINATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1872. Democratic conventions made the following nominations this morning:- For the First Congressional district, Samuel J. Randall, by acciamation; for the Third district, Herman Vogelbach. No nomination was made in the Second district. The convention in the First Senatorial district renominated Colonel Robert P. Dechert.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25, 1872. The entries to the International Regatta will close here on the 28th inst. Prizes amounting to \$2,200 are offered.

BALE OF HORSES IN KENTUCKY. LEXINOTON, June 25, 1872.

The June stock sales in the Blue Grass region attracted a large number of turf and stock men from all parts of the United States. The stock offered was very fine, being chiefly colts and fillies, one and two years old. The prices ranged from \$130 to \$2.475, the average price of colts being \$587, and nilles \$447.

THE BOARD OF BISHOPS.

Yesterday at Trinity chapel the Board of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church was summoned to convene, the immediate object of the session being to elect a Missionary Bishop to Cape Palms, Africa, in place of Bishop Pane, resigned. Of the nity-two bishops the only ones present were Whit nny-two bishops the only ones present were Whit tingham, of Maryland; Lee, of Delaware; Atkinson, of North Carolina; Potter, of New York; Lay, of Easton; Coxe, of Western New York; Wilmer, of Louisiana, and Robertson, of Missouri. The usual religious services were held in the chapet, in which Dr. Potter, of Grace church, assisted the bishops. After the services the clergymen retired to the vestry, and, as no quorum was present, all hope of filing the vacancy yesterday was abandoned. The visiting bishops were, however, entertained at a private dinner in one of the rooms attached to the chapet.